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Manufactures.

Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company.

We made a brief allusion in our last issue to this Company, which is about to inaugurate a new era in the manufacture of furniture, from the choicest pattern down to the most common design. Having since made a personal examination of its different apartments, we are now better prepared after the courtesies extended by the experienced foreman and superintendent, Mr. Alexander Cuscaden, to give a few interesting facts relative to the machinery in use, and other specialities regarding its internal arrangements, which reflect the highest credit upon the various parties who have exerted themselves so zealously, and *regardless of expense*, in the construction of the entire establishment.

We desire, however, before approaching a description of the building in detail, to say a word in relation to the manufacturing interests of Louisville, equally applicable to this branch of manufacture as others, which heretofore has remained in a somewhat obscure and neglected state, simply because of the erroneous impression, that dealers and buyers must visit other places to suit their fancy. Purchasers have sometimes been induced to believe that they could not only buy elsewhere at cheaper rates, but procure a better and more durable article. If this ever were true, it is not true now. The time has come when Louisville will wrest from other localities what rightfully belongs to her, and vindicate her just claims to having no superior in whatever mechanical ingenuity can accomplish; not in a spirit of arrogant defiance, but with sure purpose and steady aim, ask no favor abroad, since her facilities for the consummation of every undertaking will be a self-evident fact to all. However much other parties may seek to drive the trade from our midst, or attempt to disparage the advantages we possess as a city, rich in intelligence, unrelaxing in energy, and with ample capital, every underhand movement and covert action for so unworthy an end, will only meet with the disapproval of every honest mechanic, every merchant of acknowledged enterprise and intelligence, and the humblest resident of Louisville.

This manufacturing Company was organized, as previously stated, the latter part of last May, with J. W. Stokes as President, and the following well known citizens as Directors: W. H. Walker, J. L. Smyser, B. H. Thurman, and Henry Wehmhoff. The new portion of the building was commenced last August, under the personal supervision of Mr. Cuscaden, and in conjunction with the older portion fronting on the South-east corner of Jefferson and Ninth, has a depth of 268 by 40 feet. On Monday last, operations were commenced with a force of 75 hands, with every prospect of increasing the number in a few weeks to over 200 more. The main part of the first floor and basement will be devoted throughout to machinery; the second and third to cabinet makers, and the fourth to varnishers. The yard adjoining is stocked at present with 500,000 feet of lumber, over two-thirds of which is perfectly dry and of the most substantial quality, purchased in Kentucky, Indiana, and a small portion in Illinois. Passing first through the basement which possesses every contrivance for the admission of light and ventilation,

we noticed quite a number of turning lathes securely adjusted on the West side of the main apartment, 110 by 40 feet. At one end of this apartment is an immense frame for five grind-stones, 4 feet in diameter, graduated down to 18 inches, and so constructed as to grind moulding bits with astonishing rapidity to any required shape. To the left of this is one of Daniel's celebrated planers, and outside of the basement we noticed the boilers connecting with the former by an iron door. Immediately in front of the basement is an apartment for fuel enclosed with iron doors, while there are flues so adjusted as to carry the cuttings from each floor to the furnace.

On the first floor, among other entirely new inventions, we were struck with the beautiful mechanism of a double surfacing machine, capable of planing boards 28 inches wide simultaneously on both sides, and is likewise provided with an index to serve as a guide to the operator concerning thickness of material. Next, and long considered as a very great desideratum in hoisting material with the least possible delay, is an immense spiral screw, suspended by iron ropes for the purpose of conveying heavy material from one floor to the other. Clasped with other new inventions we may mention as singularly ingenious, what is termed a "railroad cut-off machine" for cross-cutting lumber of any length; also a moulding machine for cutting regular shape mouldings of any length, and no matter how hard the substance; and last, but not least, an admirably arranged circular post planer, which planes and squares stuff at the same time. The various kinds of machinery are put in motion by an engine of 40 horse power, which is located in rear of the basement. To crown the entire plan of this Company, and which can be said by no other in the completion of their appointments, it is designed that every article of furniture as far as practicable, shall have its separate or adjunct piece of machinery, thus doing away with the extra amount of labor and consumption of time if performed by hand with all the skill that could be brought to bear. We therefore, without hesitation, or the expression of too high a compliment, award this Company the front rank in furniture establishments, we care not where located as rivals. Other buildings may cover a greater area of space, but none can excel in completeness of machinery or practical design. This enterprise, in conjunction with four other extensive furniture manufacturing establishments, to which we shall refer in a future issue, guarantees us in giving the assurance to furniture dealers, that *Louisville is the place to get their supplies.*

Cloak Manufactures.

A few brief notes in regard to the manufacture of cloaks, may not be uninteresting. First, it is a trade, the wholesale manufacture of which was scarcely known in this country some six years ago. Cloaks were but little used, and when used were generally a home-made garment, void of artistic skill, and, therefore, unfit to grace the female form. This branch of the manufacturing business was first introduced into this country by some two or three enterprising eastern men, employing the best European talent they could procure, and combining energy, industry and taste, made it obvious that the increasing necessities of the country demanded a large extension of this department of business. There are now upwards of fifty large cloak and mantilla manufacturers in New York, as well as numbers of equal size in the principal eastern and western cities, thus giving employment to thousands of females, who otherwise would be in comparative poverty. We have now in Louisville (thanks to our enterprising merchants, *Messrs. Otis & Co.*), one of the most extensive of these manufactures west of New York, where some one hundred and fifty girls and women of our city are daily employed. Thus is opened up a new avenue of industry to

the females in our city, and one which has been long wanted, and we can assure our readers that no finer workmanship, more beautiful designs, or choice materials can be seen in any like establishment in the country.

This firm has spared no expense in procuring the best talent in the country, and their manager and designer, Mr. T. W. Walsh, is a man whose skill in this branch of business only requires to be known to be appreciated, while his long experience in the working of some of the largest establishments in Europe and in New York, can not fail to procure for the firm he is connected with a large and profitable business. They have imported direct from Europe one of the best cutters in the trade, a man of undoubted ability, which is proved by the entire satisfaction their garments have given this season. It is quite unnecessary for our western or southern merchants to go east to purchase their cloaks and mantillas, as the facilities which *Messrs. Otis & Co.* have in their power, together with the talent and capital employed by them, place them in a position to compete with any manufacturers in the country, and for quality of workmanship, beauty of design and richness of material, their goods are unsurpassed.

Our merchant friends throughout the south-west will do well to patronize our Louisville manufacturers, as they will save time, money and laborers by so doing.

The Eagle Foundry.

This Foundry, with J. S. Lithgow & Co. at its head, was established in Louisville as far back as 1836.

The main building is located on the South-west corner of Clay and Main streets; is four stories in height, and in connection with the moulding department, covers 236 by 204 feet of ground, furnishing employment, on an average, to 120 hands; classified as Blacksmiths, Moulders, and Pattern Makers.

It differs in one specialty with every other foundry in the city, having all the necessary apparatus and on an extensive scale, for manufacturing cast-iron mantles, and to so great a degree of perfection as to excite the admiration of the most casual observer, and challenge competition with the genuine marble, both in point of durability and beauty of appearance.

Messrs. Lithgow & Co. have also a building of large dimensions (in connection with the foundry,) on the North-west corner of Third and Main, for the manufacture of copper, tin, and sheet-iron ware, where is also located their private office for business and reception room for visitors. They have a capital of \$250,000 to keep up operations in both departments.

Washington Foundry.

At the outset of our allusions to the Foundries of Louisville, it was our aim to give the most prominent establishments the first mention in our columns. Not being sufficiently posted, however, concerning the old and well known establishment of *Messrs. Davies & Co.*, until present writing, in addition to a lack of space, that justice might be done to its unsurpassed facilities for the manufacture of those kinds of machinery which we shall briefly enumerate, we trust that both the public and the proprietors of the Washington Foundry, will not suppose that we have lost sight of the high rank this establishment has attained in every phase of mechanical skill, and the energy manifested by the senior partner, Mr. John B. Davies, during an experience of thirty years, occupying as he does an enviable reputation as a first class mechanician and business man.

This well known Foundry is situated on the South-west corner of Main and Ninth streets, fronting 170 feet on Main, and 210 feet on both sides of Ninth, covering an area of 71,400 feet. It employs about 95 hands on an average, classified as Pattern Makers, Moulders,

Machinists, Blacksmiths and Laborers, besides furnishing employment to a large number of Coppersmiths, Boiler Makers, and Sheetiron Workers. The proprietors, *Messrs. Davies & Co.*, are all practical foundrymen, well versed in their respective departments, and known as gentlemen of unblemished integrity, as a guarantee that what they manufacture will never fall short of the standard accorded to men of liberality in their contracts and promptness in their execution. The character of work done, consists chiefly of steamboat engines, of the largest dimensions, Grist and Saw Mills, Tobacco, Cotton, and Hay Press Machinery, and all kinds of Oil-Well Machinery in their minutest details. The last named gives them extensive patronage, owing to the superior character of the tools they manufacture, with a capital invested of \$250,000.

We regret that space will not admit of a more elaborate description of the machinery now in constant operation in this establishment; but our readers will have a just conception of its merits and extent of business transacted, from the foregoing allusions without dilating upon specialties of a more complicated and commendable character.

Items for Manufacturers.

TIN wire 1-13 of an inch in thickness sustains 34.7 lbs.; a lead wire but 28 lbs.

SILVER can be beaten into plates, of which 110,000 make an inch.

A fibre of silk a mile long weighs but 12 grs., so that there are 583 miles of fibre in a pound avordupois.

ONE grain of gold will cover 52 square inches, or be 1,500 times thinner than writing paper.

AN immense iron foundry, capable of turning out \$100,000 worth of work, was about completed at Honolulu.

AMONG the novelties recently exhibited by the New England Agricultural Society, at Concord, was a locomotive steam plow, invented by a New England mechanician.

In the State of Missouri there are nine blast furnaces, making, when they are in full blast, about 40,000 tons, of which only three are now running.

A London daily paper notices "Mr. Russey, No. 482 New Oxford street, the inventor of buttons for trousers that never come off."

ONE hundred and eight houses in Paris are engaged in the manufacturing of Piano-fortes. They employ over 2,300 workmen.

New England pays \$47,558,560 in internal revenue taxes yearly. Her manufacturers pay the most of this.

The new three-cent pieces are composed of twenty-five per cent copper and twenty-six per cent of nickel, which makes a very hard alloy.

The middle of the centre of the arch of Southwark Bridge rises one inch in the heat of summer, and the effects of a gleam of sunshine on the Britannia Bridge is immediately perceptible.

Two iron plates 4ft. in diameter, and weighing 1,600 lbs., revolved 30 times in a minute, send sufficient heat up a furnace to warm a large factory. They are turned by a band and a water wheel, and last for years.

THE BESSEMER PROCESS IN AMERICA.—Says the London *Mining Journal* of Sept. 2nd: *Messrs. Park Brothers* have decided upon introducing the pneumatic process at their steel works in Pittsburg, U. S. It is well known that the pneumatic, or air process, of steel manufacture, consists in forcing air through molten cast iron, whereby the carbon of the cast-iron, entering into chemical combination with the free oxygen of the air that is forced through the melted metal to form carbonic oxide and carbonic acid (and thereby increasing the heat to even above the point of wrought-iron), is extracted, and the cast-iron brought to the nature of steel. Dr. Percy, of the Royal School of Mines, in London, has remarked that "in order that the Bessemer process should be generally applicable in this country, it must be supplemented by the discovery of a method of producing pig-iron sensibly free from sulphur and phosphorus, with the fuel and ores which are now so extensively employed in our blast-furnaces." Prof. A. L. Fleury, in a recent paper descriptive of this process intimates a doubt of its ability to overcome the obstacles mentioned, and says: "These glimpses may give us sufficient reason for the assertion that the pneumatic process has yet many hard battles to fight before it becomes perfect enough for general use."

The Inventor of the Stocking Frame.

The history of William Lee, the inventor of the first stocking knitting machine, is a remarkable instance of perseverance under difficulties and final want of personal success, although he became a benefactor to his country and the world. It is related that, when a young man, he paid his addresses to a lady who did not appear to favor his attentions. Whenever he visited her she would always engage in knitting very industriously, and scarcely notice his conversation. At length he became disgusted, and declared that instead of following her whims any longer, he would invent something to do away with her favorite employment of knitting. After three years study and patient labor, he was able to produce all of the stocking except the foot, but several months more enabled him to accomplish this also. Now he thought his fortune surely made, but upon applying for a patent, it was absurdly refused on the ground that it would take away the living of many poor persons to whom knitting gave employment. Queen Elizabeth is said to have remarked, that were it a machine for making silk stockings, a patent might have been granted, as that would affect but a small number of persons, but a monopoly of making stockings for the whole people, was too great a matter for any one individual. He now set himself to overcoming this obstacle, and was helped by Lord Hunson, a cousin of the Queen, who bound his own son to him as apprentice. After another long interval of patient labor he completed a frame for making silk stockings, but even then the Queen obstinately refused to grant him a patent. Then he attempted to carry on the business of stocking making, keeping his machine a secret, and employing his own relatives as workmen. But his patron, Lord Hunson, and also his son, the apprentice, dying about this time, he was left without capital, and almost reduced to want. Then he determined to remove to France, where he was encouraged to set up his frames by the King, Henry IV, but just as he was about to complete extensive and favorable arrangements, the King was assassinated, and again his patron was lost, and he was left to work unaided. This entirely prostrated him, and he died of a broken heart the same year (1610). The stocking frame was finally perfected and introduced by those who had learned its construction from Lee, and thus the country received the benefits of the invention which cost the inventor a life of unrewarded labor.

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF VIRGINIA.—By glancing at the census statistics of 1860, one can form an idea of the immense agricultural resources of Virginia. In that year out of an aggregate of 173,104,924 bushels of wheat produced in all the States and Territories, she yielded 13,130,977 bushels. Out of an aggregate of 888,972,740 bushels of Indian corn, she produced 38,319,999. The whole amount of tobacco raised in all the States and Territories, in 1860, was 434,209,481 pounds. Of this amount Virginia produced 128,968,312 pounds, and Kentucky 108,126,84 pounds—these two States together producing more than half of all the tobacco grown in the Union. The cotton raised upon the soil of Virginia, though not cultivated to any great extent, is of the most excellent character. In the valley of the James are lands quite as good for the culture of the grapes as any to be found in Ohio or California; while its grazing pastures—considering her advantages of climate, which allows her cattle to roam abroad whole months after they have to be carefully housed in the inclement North—are among the finest in the United States, not even excepting Texas.

IN Boyd's creek, Barren County, wells are a refutation of the theory that all shallow wells must be short-lived. The Kinslow well is 146 feet deep, but the oil comes from 128 feet. It was struck about the first of June, and flows through one inch pipe from 30 to 35 barrels of oil a day, and there is no perceptible change in its yield since the day it was struck. The Wilkinson well, struck in May, continues to pump 25 to 30 barrels daily. The Miller well, 60 feet deep, pumps 20 to 25 barrels. The Barret at 108 feet, and the Indianapolis at 86 feet, both new wells, are each yielding 20 to 30 barrels. In the Boyd's creek wells the oil is obtained either in or just below the black shell that crops out high up in the hills along the Cumberland. The oil is of a very dark green or brownish color, and has a different odor from the Cumberland oil.

FOREIGN LABOR FOR KENTUCKY.—A number of influential gentlemen in the Bluegrass section of this State are about dispatching to Europe Mr. Droye, the well-known animal artist, to procure first class labor in Switzerland and Belgium. Among the gentlemen engaged in this commendable enterprise, are A. Buford, J. R. Viley, R. A. Alexander, A. Keene Richards, R. W. Scott and P. Swigert.

OUR STREETS.—There has been but one voice lately about the condition of our streets. The pavements have been covered with mud, to the depth of an inch.

Agricultural Department.

We call attention of orchardists to the communication in our columns to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of laws protecting fruits, birds, etc. It is from the pen of one, perhaps, more able to instruct than any other in the State, and is the first of a series which we will soon find time to present to our readers. We want careful observation before we can have intelligent action or efficient laws. We all know what is wanted, in general terms, but the minute details of information on which to base judicious laws, to protect fruits, flowers, birds and insects friendly to the farmer, and to discriminate between friends and enemies amongst birds and insects, is only to be obtained by carefully compiling the results of the observations of just such men as our correspondent. The insect (Mantis), for instance referred to, generally known by children as the "devil's race-horse," is more frequently killed than the "caterpillar" or "cutworm," although we have no better assistant than he in our efforts to exterminate destructive insects that are such obstacles to success in fruit culture; and the "lady bug" has no one to speak a word in its defense, and is swept to destruction in our general raids against the insect tribe, because we don't know that it is an excellent assistant in destroying the injurious aphides.

We hope this important matter will secure the attention of interested parties, and that they may be able to enact such laws as will protect the cultivators of fruits, and protect the beautiful and friendly birds from the wanton destruction which now threatens their extinction.

We hope to hear from "Orchardist" frequently. Our columns are always open to him.

SHUCKS.—This article, which a few months since commanded a rather high price, owing to a great scarcity, has, as we are informed by one of our city merchants, experienced a sudden fall, a large quantity of government shuck mattresses having been disposed of to city dealers, consisting of hand and machine hackled, the former now selling at 2½ cents per hundred pounds, the latter at 1½; or a decrease of nearly 4 cents compared with former prices.

What a vast amount of labor and expense is bestowed in America on fences to protect the crop from pigs. As Sterne says in the opening of his Sentimental Journey: "They manage these things better in France," and, indeed, throughout all Europe. The pig is confined to a small enclosure near the house, while the sheep and cattle are herded by the assistance of the shepherd's dog, there being no division enclosures in estates containing many thousand acres in the cultivation of different crops.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette
The Farming Interests of Daviess County.

This County in its agricultural capacities, whatever may be its other qualities, is worthy the name it bears. The Legislature, soon after the memorable battle of Tippecanoe, exercised commendable discretion in perpetuating the patriotism of Colonels Daviess and Owen, by naming the County for the first, and the town for the other, both of whom devoted their lives to their country in that sanguinary struggle, being the first instance in Western history in which the Indians had been defeated in a night attack in which they were the assailants.

The territory of the County is larger than the average of the counties abounding in rich soil, but the settlement and improvement of it at an early day has been retarded by the quantity of wet lands threatening disease, while the rolling and inferior lands of Ohio County, promising health, were eagerly occupied. A simple and efficient remedy has been applied to the wet lands by ditching, and a large, if not a greater portion of the County, is being occupied and devoted to cultivation—a process which is becoming more gratifying every day, and is rapidly placing her in the front rank of counties in the noble old commonwealth.

The history of the farming in the County is soon told. Tobacco, corn and timothy hay, in the order named, were the staple productions, with small fields of wheat, rye, oats, and occasionally, and more recently, red clover in detached

places.* The County has a commanding position on the Ohio river, which has afforded a facility for the export of tobacco, corn and hay, giving valuable returns for agricultural labor, in despite of the injudicious management of the soil in the continued production of exhausting crops. Of these tobacco has been the chief, and has contributed more than any other to deteriorate the soil, drawing out the saltpetre which is so necessary to its life. The cultivation of corn, too, has been deleterious with reference to the improvement of the land in many farms yielding no rest or manure, except from the deposit by the overflow of the river.

And here I venture, after many years of practical, and to some extent scientific farming, to offer some suggestions to my fellow citizens on this greatest secular pursuit and noblest profession, especially in a country, whose institutions combine individual liberty with public order, the genuine objects of all good government. History, as well as every day's experience, regards the cultivation of the soil as the basis of every other enterprising pursuit. It furnishes the means for the action of commerce and manufactures, which, in their turn, employ the navigation of a country. Agriculture is the bread of nations, and without it they perish. It supplies food for all who are engaged in every artisan trade, while, as universal evidence of the dignity of the profession, every merchant, every member of the liberal professions, every statesman, every literary author, every mechanic on whatever he labors, and all officials, down to the constable, look forward to the period when they can retire to the country and end their days in the cultivation of the soil, the most independent of all pursuits.

The first great principle in farming is to restore to the soil as much, or more, as is taken from it by culture. The soil needs feeding by some process which will restore its strength—it has a life which must be maintained.

There are various modes of preserving it—such as the application of the various manures, either animal, mineral, or vegetable. In this country the stable furnishes chiefly the first, in connection with Guano, which is a deposit by birds on an island in the Southern Pacific ocean, near Peru. Plaster of Paris, Guano, or lime from oyster shells. A strong appeal is made to the owner when he finds two tons instead of one from an acre, machinery propelled by horses cutting as much daily of the heavy as of the light crop. Every meadow yielding not more than one ton per acre should be broken up with double ploughing—sown in wheat mixed with clover and orchard grass seed, which ripens at the same time and keeps the clover from falling and tottering. This hay salted at harvesting is sought for by stock in the winter to the exclusion of other food.

A word as to a rotation of crops, a mode of renovation of the second grade, unless grass seed shall be sown with the small grain; for the mere alternating of small grain with tobacco or corn, rarely saves the land from deterioration unless the process is commenced when the land is at its maximum richness. The true policy is to feed it with manure or the grasses, so that whatever may be the crop, the land is continually increasing in fertility. Will any farmer in this county come up to this standard?

C. S. TODD.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette
Kentucky State Pomological and Horticultural Society.

To Dr. B. B. Young and others, a Committee to memorialize the Legislature.

GENTLEMEN:—Judging from the readiness with which former Legislatures have enacted local game laws and a partial bird law, I think the greatest difficulty that lies in the way of accomplishing the duty imposed upon you to the satisfaction of those you represent, will be the perplexing labor of agreeing in your own minds what ought to be asked at the hands of the General Assembly. Fully persuaded that the present precarious success in fruit culture calls loudly for Legislative action, I propose to give you, for what they are worth, a few suggestions on this subject resulting from observations somewhat long continued.

Not to tire with preliminaries, I may remark that any law upon this subject must be direct or incidental in its action, direct, as when it deals personally with the culprit for stealing or destroying fruits—incidental, as when it punishes the wrong-doer for destroying animal or insects beneficial to fruit culture. In the first case, I think the act should not be treated as a trespass or private wrong. Farmers ought not to be invited by law, and I think moreover they could not afford, to spend their time in pleacayne litigation. Let the law make such act

every acre, whether in open lands or in the woods, yield a revenue. The territory is much smaller than that of Daveiss, being only 22 by 24 miles, and yet in the report of the Vice-President of that congressional district in 1839, to the State Society, the export was \$600,000, and it is reported now to exceed a million of dollars. The graziers have a process to renovate their lands not known to the mere planter, and that is the practice of feeding the corn they have previously cut up on the clover fields, leaving a valuable manure from the cattle and the rotted stocks of corn, and this process is essential where the clover is not permitted to ripen, for it is a biennial plant and runs out in 2 years, while the blue grass is perennial, and, therefore, inexhaustible, being made more valuable by age and needing no re-seeding.

Can the good people of this County be persuaded to follow the example of the farmers of Shelby County? and will they set earnestly to work to introduce blue grass into their woodlands and at the same time renew their open fields by something substantial to feed the earth—either stable manure or red clover mixed with timothy or blue grass, to prevent what is called hooving in cattle, and by resting the field for 4 years, when a greater crop may be expected than from the virgin soil, especially if cultivated by double ploughing in breaking it up? This is a grave question, considering that the introduction of grass requires less manual labor, now so scarce, than tobacco or corn, machinery in planting and harvesting dispensing with the efforts of muscle. Two preliminary duties are required in this County, a thorough system of ditching and the removal of all undergrowth and every briar, even to the loss of the wine made of blackberries.

The meadow lands of this County should be fed constantly with manure from the stables, which would be an easy task near the livery stables, but in the remote farms it might be economical to import Plaster of Paris, Guano, or lime from oyster shells. A strong appeal is made to the owner when he finds two tons instead of one from an acre, machinery propelled by horses cutting as much daily of the heavy as of the light crop. Every meadow yielding not more than one ton per acre should be broken up with double ploughing—sown in wheat mixed with clover and orchard grass seed, which ripens at the same time and keeps the clover from falling and tottering. This hay salted at harvesting is sought for by stock in the winter to the exclusion of other food.

But supposing the proper penalties imposed by law upon all transgressors upon the domain of the orchard, and upon all persons attempting the destruction of privileged birds, the duties of your Committee will not then be fully discharged. Public sentiment ought to be educated and set right on this and kindred subjects. There are hundreds of young men, not evil disposed, but unthinking, who like the marksmen accompanying the railroad exploring expedition to the Pacific, would shoot down birds simply because they set fair and presented a good target, but who would abstain from such ruthless destruction if taught to appreciate those birds as ornaments to the landscape and as auxiliaries to the orchardist and farmer.

Nor, indeed, should this popular instruction be confined to the subject of birds, a knowledge of the habits of insect life is scarcely less replete with interest to the farmer than that of the habits of birds. Many beetles and flies, by means sometimes the most opposite, spend their short lives in labors which redound to his advantage. Thus one species of the Genus Mantis, the Carolina, is gigantic in his proportions and in his muscular strength, insomuch so, that with his jagged and powerful forearm he deals blows as deadly among caterpillars as any Sampson among Philistines with the jawbone of an ass; and what is equally remarkable, it is said this insect may be gentled and utilized by removing it to the greenhouse or any desired spot, and its eggs are so compactly deposited and so securely protected that they are easily transmitted from country to country.

On the other hand, the little ichneumon fly is the personification of weakness, and yet in every one of the three hundred little thrusts it makes with its ovipositor upon three hundred different larvae or aphides, it deals a blow which results in death as certainly as though inflicted by the strong forearm of the Mantis. Each little thrust inserts an egg in the body of its victim, which is warmed into life and nursed to a full grown state at a cost of life itself to the victim pierced; and yet, again, how different from each of these is the habits

of the spider, another predaceous insect, which lives by his cunning as a trapper, covering the whole surface of the earth with his meshes, and every accessible nook and corner, however dark, provided insect inhabitants are to be found there.

In conclusion, I may say that should your Committee feel warranted in adopting a course in any degree similar to that herein pointed out, and should you be so fortunate as to secure favorable action on the part of the Legislature, how is this popular instruction to be imparted to the masses? To me it appears that the example set by the great State of New York promises the best results. She has an able naturalist and efficient secretary as salaried members of her Agricultural Board, and some of her practical periodicals, either to create a demand in the public taste for this sort of information, or else to meet one already existing, contain a department devoted to natural history, well edited and often rendered spicy by the criticism of some appreciating reader. If so inclined we could do likewise, and perhaps we could not do better.

AN ORCHARDIST.

Manufactures and Agriculture.

The intimate dependence of agriculture, for its enlargement and compensation, upon the establishment of manufactures is well put in the following extract from the new official volume of statistics compiled from the last Federal census, by Mr. Kennedy, late Superintendent of the census. Mr. Kennedy says:

"To enter upon any discussion respecting the relative importance of interests which hold such intimate relations, with such indispensable independence reciprocally as agriculture and manufactures, the one augmenting the prosperity of the other, neither flourishing with the other languishing, would be profitless. To every observer the fact is evident that lands enhance in value in proportion to the capital expended in manufactures, and that negligence and barrenness disappear in proximity to riches and population. The poor acre, with its rocks and tangled thickets, becomes transformed, by the presence of the factory or iron works, into a productive garden of greater value than fourfold its quantity of the most fertile valley distant from the avenues to the market. In truth, farming lands, everywhere, fertile as they may be, would possess but little value were it not for the consumption of their surplus produce either as food to sustain a commercial and manufacturing population, or as raw materials in the arts and manufactures, and, other things being equal, it will be found that the prices of lands and the value of their products vary in proportion to the cost of transporting the latter to their place of consumption. These prices are not controlled so much by distance as by the cost of carriage, as we see illustrated in the effect of railroads and other means of conveyance, which deliver at a profit to the producer those articles which, transported by ordinary means, would cost more than the value of the crop in market, and this results from the enhanced worth of produce occasioned by increased consumption, and the return freight in articles of manufacture, a process constituting the greater portion of commerce."

The system of Agriculture, as pursued at present, with its labor saving machinery, could no more continue without the aid of the mechanistic arts, than it would pay with the absorption of its products by manufactures, or than manufactures could thrive independently of the products of agriculture or the consumption of mechanical productions by the farmer, and so inseparable are they identified in interest, that with the spindle at rest, and the anvil ceasing to ring, the plow must inevitably stop in the furrow."

THE supply of wool in 1864 is estimated to have been as follows:

	Pounds
Atlantic States.....	91,294,965
California.....	8,000,000
Imported.....	56,374,128
Total.....	156,173,093

The number of patents issued at Washington since January 1, 1865, is 6,220. The estimated number to be issued during the coming month is 450, making a total of 6,670 for the year 1865. The number issued in 1864 was 5,250.

In England, a half a holiday on Saturday afternoon is almost universal among the business men and manufacturers. Few factories or stores are open, and the principle is even extending into the public offices.

THE operation of casting a cubic block of steel, of the enormous weight of 100 tons, was successfully accomplished recently at the new works of Messrs. Bessemer & Sons, at East Greenwich, England.

THE New Albany, Indiana, Ledger says an ex-army sutler, who resides in Indianapolis, made \$2,000,000 in fourteen months, which he invested in United States bonds, thus escaping taxation.

Mining and Oil.

Continental Petroleum Company.

This Company, as yet in its infancy, is now undergoing the process of organization, which will be completed about the first of next January, when the names of its officers, directors, etc., will be furnished.

The leased territory selected for the Company, consists of 20 tracts, embracing 2,749 acres, situated on Crocus, Greasy, and Russel creeks, in Russel County, within a short distance of the Cumberland river, and within the celebrated "Oil Basin" of Kentuck, where, years ago, parties boring for salt, struck oil which flowed thousands of barrels. Oil at that time was considered as a great drawback for the operations of the salt miners, as at almost every place they bored for salt, the result was nothing but oil.

A number of these old salt wells are now undergoing a thorough cleaning out, with a view to test them for a further supply of oil, and we have also ascertained through reliable sources, that several of them have already yielded a good quality in paying quantities.

The Cumberland river region, we also learn, has the largest yielding well in the State, besides other wells of similar capacity, affording a sanguine hope of unusual success.

Glasgow Petroleum Company.

The active managing director of the Glasgow Company, Mr. J. R. Redding, was in our city last week, and reports that the operations at their well on Boyd's Creek, are progressing finely, having reached a depth of 600 feet in the third sand-stone, giving sufficient indications of oil to justify pumping. The necessary apparatus was accordingly ordered, producing thus far the most gratifying results, but to what extent we have not yet been apprised. In addition to these encouragements, the experienced operators are making preparations to develop more of their territory, aiming to commence operations at an early day. The Company own by lease 2,525 acres of rich territory, situated on Boyd's, Skegg's, Peter's, and Bearer creeks and branches.

As near as can be ascertained, there are now over 50 wells in Barren County, and the quantity of oil from those yielding will probably amount to 500 barrels.

This fact alone, independent of favorable news from Cumberland river and other oil sections, confirms our belief that Kentucky is destined to become the greatest oil State in America.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
Kentucky—Her Mineral Resources.

BY PROF. C. W. WRIGHT.

It is difficult to make anything like an accurate statement of the mineral resources of a State like that of Kentucky, especially so when it is remembered that an accurate geological survey of the State has never been instituted. In the imperfect survey made by Prof. Owen, the appropriation by the Legislature was in no way adequate to the accomplishment of even a general reconnaissance of the resources of the State, and, of course, anything like an approximation of the "earth wealth" of the State could not be arrived at, although the work performed by the gentlemen engaged in the explorations deserve the highest praise.

In a brief article like the present, it will be impossible to do more than glance at some of the principal matters pertaining to the Mineral resources of our State. And, first, it is almost a work of supererogation to call attention to our resources in the *ores of iron*. The different oxides of iron, known as *hematites*, are present in inexhaustible quantities in various parts of the State, and at points convenient for shipment, and, at the same time, convenient to coal of the quality which adapts it to the reduction of that metal to its elementary condition. This ore has been tested in numerous instances, and has been found to furnish iron of the best quality, which has realized a ready sale when thrown into market. Charcoal has generally been employed in the reduction of this metal, but coke, in many cases, would answer the purpose as well. Other ores of iron, as the carbonate, have also been discovered, and have yielded an excellent quality of iron.

As regards other valuable ores, the author of this article has discovered immense deposits of Manganese in

Bath county, and for a number of years used the article thus obtained, in the laboratory of the Kentucky School of Medicine, in the preparation of Chlorine, and manganese salts. This ore is not as pure as that imported from Germany, but is present in such vast quantities, and is so accessible as to enable us to substitute it for the imported article. The impurity in the Kentucky Manganese is pure white ocean sand, or silex, which will enable the manufacturer of glass to employ it in his art without previous preparation. This ore, Manganese, has many uses in the arts, a not insignificant one of which is the preparation of the bleaching compounds of soda and lime, known as chlorides of lime and soda. There is a sufficiency of this ore in Kentucky alone, to supply the world for the next hundred years.

Oars of lead, commonly called *galena* are extensively diffused throughout the State. In making surveys in Owen and Henry counties, I have found veins of pure sulphide of lead from eighteen to twenty inches in thickness. These veins are vertical, and not horizontal, or parallel with the plains of stratification. Vertical veins are generally of immense depth, and increase in thickness as we descend. This has proved to be the case here, so far as investigations have been made. Miners have an expression that vertical veins do not begin to pay well until they have attained a depth of two or three hundred feet below the grass. The deposits of lead ore in Owen and Henry counties are restricted to the upper silurian formation. The lead mines on the upper Mississippi, and those of Missouri are confined to the same geological position. Fine specimens of galena have, however, been found in other geological positions.—Thus specimens of pure ore, weighing several pounds, have been sent to me from Breckinridge, Lyon, and Hopkins counties. Woodford county furnishes fine specimens of lead ore, and, in fact; there is not a section of the State that has not furnished more or less of this mineral. Many of the specimens of lead ore from Woodford county, are associated with *black-jack*, or the sulphide of zinc. Most of the specimens of lead ore found in this State are associated with *heavy spar* as a matrix, or blossom; others again are accompanied by *flour spar*, and *calcareous spar*. The heavy spar has a commercial value, being used as an admixture with white lead. The flour spar, also, has its uses, one of which is etching letters, or figures, upon the surface of glass.

Several companies are now organized for the purpose of working the lead ores of Kentucky, and one or two are now in practical operation.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wonders of Nature.

It is a wonderful thing to look abroad over the face of nature, and see how every mineral, vegetable, and animal production is constituted so as to minister in some way to the wants of man—to see the vegetable world silently engaged in extracting mineral matters from the soil, and storing them up for man, and man, impelled by instinct, selecting these as his own proper food—to behold not only his food and drink flowing constantly to him through the ever-revolving cycle of three kingdoms, but even his most valuable ornaments presented through the same natural channel! It is more than wonderful, it is sublime, to view atom after atom of the whole creation unceasingly changing place, that man, the Lord of creation, may be abundantly supplied with all his comforts and his luxuries; to see the lilies of the field, and the insects of the earth and air, living and dying for man, yielding up their lives for man's sustenance and adornment. True, "the lilies of the field take no thought for the morrow," but the unseen finger that opens their petals to the day points them out as the appropriate food to some of those animals whose life or death ministers to man! The blooming cactus not only charms the eye of man, and makes the arid desert blossom as a rose, but it furnishes food for an insect that lives upon it, and grows and dies to clothe man with the same resplendent dye.

The workmen of Baubax, France, are about to establish among themselves an association for purchasing articles of food, wholesale, to be retailed among themselves at a small profit, which after the deduction of expenses, will be divided among the members. A bakery is first to be established, then stores for meat, groceries, &c. Such associations are increasing rapidly in various parts of France.

The railroad to Knoxville is now open and in running order, and freight is now being received at the depot of the Nashville railroad for points along the line.

City Items.

The restrictions to shipments of freight at Atlanta and south of there have been removed, and freight is received at the Nashville Depot for all points south as usual.

The Planter's Hotel, near corner of Sixth and Main, South side, seems to be increasing in business.

A proposition is now before the Board of Trade to occupy the second story room in the building on Fourth street, between Main street and the river, now occupied by Messrs. Cropper Paton & Co. This hall is 88 feet in length, by 28 feet 6 inches in width—height 17 feet and 27 feet beneath the dome, the diameter of which is 22 feet, and the diameter of the sky-light is 10 feet.

The movement now on foot to extend the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. to East Tennessee, will, if successful, be fruitful of immense advantage to this city.

There is an exhibition at the Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs. Pitkin, Laird & Co., quite an unique invention, styled "The Patent Barrel," which may be deserving of inspection by our merchants and wholesale dealers in all kinds of fruit or grain.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. S. WILLIAMS, St. Louis.—On first column of first page find our advertising terms, from which we make no deduction. We find no difficulty in filling all our available space at those rates.

SIDNEY E. MORRIS, Jr. & Co., New York.—Your circular was no doubt sent us through mistake. You certainly could not suppose that we would pay you a difference in exchange of papers, when ours is published at \$4 and yours at \$3 50.

REV. T. E. R., Scottsville, Ky.—We cannot accept your proposition, but will give you a place in our advertising columns, on our usual terms, and allow you a fair commission on all cash subscribers you send us.

V. E. R., Owensboro.—The Hog Cholera is not arrested by Jack Frost or even by freezing weather. On the contrary, the ravages of this disease are equally as great in winter as in summer. Our paper of last week contained two receipts for the prevention and cure of Hog Cholera.

Late Advertisements.

THE 200,000th WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE IS NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL FAIR AT Berlin, Prussia.

To have made and sold so great a number of Machines is an evidence of the marvelous and universal popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and everywhere throughout the inhabitable globe, where fabrics are sewn into human apparel, it has maintained its reputation, through eight years of bitter competition, as the Leading Family Sewing Machine of the world. The fact that this popularity LASTS, is proof that it is merited.

EVERY MACHINE IS Warranted THREE YEARS.

FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN

At the house of the customer, and neither pains nor expense spared to have them

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Wm. Sumner & Co.

No. 1 Masonic Temple.

PLANTER'S HOTEL, SIXTH ST.,
near Main, Louisville, Ky., D. W. Poor, Proprietor.
The nearest Hotel to the Steamboat Landing, the Tobacco Warehouses, and the Principal Wholesale Houses.

Dec. 9-3m.

**W. WYATT,
UNDERTAKER,**
S. W. COR. SEVENTH & JEFFERSON STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Miscellaneous.

COSMOPOLITAN GIFT BOOK ROOM.
210 Fourth Street,
Opposite National Hotel, Louisville.

The largest and most liberally conducted establishment of the kind in the United States. We constantly keep on hand all the standard and miscellaneous books published, which we sell at the lowest publishers' prices, and a gift with each book, at the time of sale, from fifty cents to one hundred dollars.—Catalogues mailed to any address upon the receipt of five cents, or furnished gratis at the store.

Prompt attention paid to orders.

M. MURPHY, Agent,
Post-Office Box 76.

D. B. LEIGHT. R. F. COOKE. L. PORCH.

D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
North West Corner 7th & Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-3y.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH & AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Paints,
AND

PAINTER'S MATERIALS,

LINSEED OIL,
Benzine, Varnishes
OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

Carbon, Lard & Lubricating
OILS,

Lamps & Trimmings,
LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
Main, bet. Third & Fourth Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-3m.

R. BROWN & Co.

IMPORTERS
AND
Wholesale Dealers
IN

Hosiery,

Gloves,

Laces,

EMBROIDERIES

AND

FANCY GOODS,

NO. 199 MAIN Street,

(OLD NO. 528.)

Between Fifth and Sixth,
(UP STAIRS.)

LEASES AND INTERESTS

IN THE

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY,

Barren County, Ky.

Rare Inducements!

THIS COMPANY, WHICH WAS organized in February last, with a Capital of \$300,000, working Capital \$150,000, divides \$100,000 annually among the holders of its stock, and offers to release a portion of their choice territory to companies who are willing to operate. The Germania has already received propositions from parties in the East who design active operations next Spring; but no definite agreement having yet been made, all who are interested in the progress of their wells, with every indication thus far of still richer veins of oil, are invited to examine their claims to as fine territory as can be found in other oil lands throughout the State.

The Company also desires the services of a Superintendent, one who can bring testimonials as to his competency and experience in all respects. None other need apply.

Call on or address Mr. Nicholas Miller, Secretary, with Fabel & Co., Main Street, between 1st and 2d, South Side.

Dec. 9-1f.

Premium Pigs,
FROM the largest Sow in Kentucky,
for sale at \$30 per pair. Enquire at this office.
Nov. 25-1f.

Drugs and Medicines.

EDWIN MORRIS.

G. M. MORRIS.

EDWIN MORRIS & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 197 West Main St.,
(OLD NO. 528.)

**BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH.
LOUISVILLE, KY.**

R. A. ROBINSON,
W. WALLACE POWERS,
WM. A. ROBINSON.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,

No. 515 Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. S. MORRIS & SONS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS
AND
Fancy Goods,

154 MAIN STREET,

Between Fourth & Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Henry Chambers & Co.

WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liquors.

J. Monks & Cobb

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE
Bourbon, Nelson, and Marion County

COPPER DISTILLED

Whiskies,

NO. 287 MAIN STREET,

Between Seventh and Eighth,

Louisville, Ky.

G. H. COCHRAN.
EDW'D FULTON.

COCHRAN & FULTON,

(Successors to Jno. Cochran & Son.)

WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers

NO. 330 MAIN STREET,

Between Third & Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

J. HAL TURNER, H. M. McCARTY, } EDITORS.
Assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.
ARTHUR PENTER—Department of Manufactures.
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences.
ISAAC SHELEY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, - - - - DEC. 16, 1865.

W. SCOTT GLORE is the principal Agent for this paper. The trade supplied and subscriptions received through him.

Single copies of our paper, neatly done up in wrappers, may be had at our counting and editorial rooms, (corner of Main and Bullitt) at 10cts each, or \$1 per dozen.

Our New Advertisers.

TERRY & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants. Mr. Terry has long been associated with the trade of Louisville, and Mr. Smith is well known in the Green river country as a man of energy and probity of character.

ANDERSON, MCCAMPBELL & CO., are successors to the popular house of Hughes & Parkhill, and are one of our largest firms of importers and wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic dry goods.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO., nearly opposite the Louisville Hotel, have a stock now on hand that is probably unsurpassed by any house in the city. Besides their large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, and varied notions, they are now opening a large and beautiful stock of Fancy Goods particularly designed for the Holidays.

OTIS & CO., the extensive Cloak Manufacturers, have a new column, in which they communicate some interesting facts.

E. D. MORGAN, Glasgow, Ky., agents for G. Whittier & Co., advertise a Horse Power Drilling Machine, which seems to be eminently deserving the attention of the public, and of oil companies in particular.

The Winter and Spring Trade.

The superiority of the geographical position of our city as the great commercial metropolis of the South-west, is never so unmistakably demonstrated as in winter, when the icy breath of the North wind has sealed up navigation and the snow-king has laid his embargo upon the Northern railway system.

While her less favored competitors North of the Ohio river are for months in every year as completely isolated from the South-west, for all purposes of commerce, as though the Atlantic rolled between them, Louisville, from her position South of the frozen belt, enjoys unbroken communication throughout the year. And in this peculiarly fluctuating period, time is everything. The merchant who suffers his winter and spring stock—in which, not unfrequently, his entire wealth is invested—to become ice-bound North of the Ohio river, may as well "throw up the sponge," Louisville is the only first class wholesale market open to the South-west at all seasons of the year.

Not unmindful of this climatic advantage, our enterprising merchants have improved the open fall and mild early winter in cramming their spacious store-houses with everything needful for the winter and early spring trade. The stock of goods on hand in this city on the first day of December, was not less than one hundred per cent. larger than at any previous period in her history, and has been largely increased every day since; yet, in view of the unprecedented amount and steadiness of the late summer and fall trade, it is regarded as exceedingly doubtful whether even this increased stock will be sufficient to meet the demand should the winter prove severe.

Rates of transportation southward from this city have been reduced fully fifty per cent. within the last four months, and will be reduced still further as fast as competition can be brought to bear upon the bloated monopolies that have so long preyed upon the public. Instead of preparing to go into winter quarters with her northern competitors, our wide-awake city is under marching orders for a vigorous winter campaign.

STINE & CO., No. 9 Main street, (second door above the Bank of Kentucky), are one of our largest commission firms, and are dealing extensively in woolen goods, wool, feathers, ginseng, beeswax, dried fruits, etc. We recommend them to the merchants of the south and south-west.

Reminiscences of Louisville.

We recently spent a day at Paroquet Springs and had a conversation with the venerable John D. Colmesnil, (at one time the largest merchant and produce dealer in this city, if not in the whole West,) of which we took down a brief memorandum.

The old gentleman said he had read the "Industrial and Commercial Gazette," with much interest, advertisements and all, and thought it an enterprise that ought to be remunerative, both to publishers and patrons. He said that in looking over the advertising columns he found few familiar names—no one now doing business in Louisville who was living there when he started in trade in 1811, and very few who were there when he quit business in 1832.

When he came to Louisville, about the year 1810, the population of the city did not exceed 1,500, all told. None of the streets were paved, and no foot-walks. The first paving done was one square on Main—from 4th to 5th—in 1812; one Paul Skidmore being the contractor.

There were then but two hotels, (or "taverns,") here; the "Union Hall," kept by John Gwathmey, corner of 5th and Main; the other on Main, above 3d, where the Bank of Kentucky now stands. This latter was kept by Reuben Taylor, and owned by Capt. Nelson. It was a log house weatherboarded, and one story high. There was but one bank, of which Thos. Prather was President, and John Bustard the Cashier. The bank was kept in Mr. Bustard's house, near the present Ormsby House, and opposite our editorial rooms.

The city at that time extended from 3d to 6th, and from the river back to Market, but even a portion of that small area was in ponds, woods and mudholes. Very few buildings between Main and the river. Old Major Harrison lived on the corner of Main and 6th. His property ran back to Market, and was cultivated as a little farm. There were but three brick houses in the town.

Where the Post Office and Custom House now is, was then regarded as back in the country, and where the Cathedral stands was then covered with woods. Just above the present site of the Bank of Kentucky was then a pond, and a big pond extended from 3d and Main out to Jefferson, along which was but one building, a tannery. The site of the old Galt House was a vacancy, and a brick house was first built thereon by Dr. Galt in 1813.

The merchants then doing business in Louisville were Prather & Jacobs, A. Bayless, Richard Maupin, and John A. Tarascon. The latter gentleman lived in a log house on Main, between 3d and fourth, where is now the Bank of Louisville. He established at Shippensburg a large Milling and Commercial house,—made a great deal of money—invested and lost largely in the celebrated "Yazoo Claim," but by energy and honorable dealing partially recovered his losses and died possessed of a fair fortune for those times. He was the father-in-law of Capt. Z. M. Sherrill, and the fine steamer Tarascon was named for him.

The physicians at that time residing in Louisville were Doctors Galt, Ferguson, Hall and Collins. The only lawyer of note was Gabriel Johnson. Preachers and churches were few. Worship was usually held in private families. There was no Catholic church, but Father Baden came once a month from Bardstown to say mass and preach, and he preached with a "vim." Rev. Ben. Adams, of the Methodist Church (father of the late Ben. Adams), frequently preached in the city.

Capt. Rudd came here about a year after Mr. Colmesnil, A. Throckmorton some two or three years after, and Mr. Guthrie some years later.

The Post Office in 1811-12 was kept by John T. Gray, in a log house, opposite where the Bank of Kentucky now is.

There was at that time a modest residence on the lot now occupied by the Citizen's Bank, our editorial rooms, etc., which was occupied by the Bullitt family. This lot and all the property back of it to the river, and down to 6th street, was owned by Thomas and Cuthbert Bullitt.

There was but one newspaper in the town—a weekly sheet called the "Monitor," conducted by Nicholas Clarke.

Mr. Colmesnil's trade at first was in groceries and produce, and his transportation was chiefly in barges. He stored his groceries in the cellar of a house

down near what is now known as 8th street, which was a considerable distance from the business part of the town. Customers from the country being irregular in their calls, he did not stay about the cellar at all times during what would now be called "business hours," and it has happened that wagoners would sometimes want a barrel of sugar or sack of coffee when he was off fishing, and had to go along the river to hunt him up.

All that time Bardstown was much ahead of Louisville in point of business and social advantages, and Shepherdsville was considered a place of almost equal promise. Smiley and Jacobs had a large business house at Shepherdsville and the salt traffic of that neighborhood was very considerable. Then salt was a circulating medium, if not a legal tender, and notes were given for so many bushels of salt. Money was scarce—particularly small change—and "cut money" was the rule rather than the exception. This cut money circulated in the West with a valuation based upon size, but when merchants took it East they had to sell it by weight.

The only persons now living in the city whom Mr. Colmesnil remembers as being in business here when he came, are Thomas Joyce and Wm W. Lawes. Judge Joyce, Fred Kay and some others he remembers as boys at that time. Levi Tyler, who died a few years since, was then a clerk with Worden Pope.

Mr. Colmesnil withdrew from business in 1832, and even of those then in business in the city he recognizes but few names as he glances over the advertising pages of our daily and weekly papers. Thirty-three years have, of course, wrought great changes, and most of the names which in 1832 were seen upon the sign boards of our thoroughfares and in the columns of our business papers, have been transferred to the slabs of Cave Hill and neighboring cemeteries.

OFF FOR THE SOUTH.—Our worthy young friend, R. A. EDELEN, of the enterprising firm of Thompson & Edelen, Wholesale Hatters, 189 West Main street, left yesterday for the cotton States, where he expects to spend the winter in cultivating the acquaintance of business men, and in extending as far as possible the business relations of our city in that direction. We take pleasure in commanding him to the kind courtesies of that proverbially hospitable country.

Persons in want of books, stationery, or other articles in that line, can do better than to call on JOHN P. MORTON, at his old and well-known stand, 425 Main street. (We mean that the house is old and well-known, though the number is a new one.)

Mr. Morton manufactures blank books, of any required description, at short order and in a style not excelled East or West. He has also just received a fine assortment of fancy goods for the holidays.

FOR NEXT WEEK.—We have on file for insertion a continuation of "The Mineral Resources of Kentucky," by a distinguished Louisville chemist; another article on "Cashmere Goats," by Robert W. Scott, of Franklin, and other matters of equal interest. We are gathering about us an array of talented correspondents, who will continue to make every department of the Gazette entertaining and profitable to those interested in the topics discussed.

KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We regret not having received a report of the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, which convened at Frankfort last Wednesday. Will the Secretary or some other friend send us a report in time for our next issue? We are pleased to learn that Col. Bradford, of Bracken, was re-elected President, and J. W. Tate as Secretary for the ensuing year.

Mr. Williamson, of Gallatin, Tenn., delivered in this city a day or two since to an Illinois company, thirty-five head of Cashmere goats, embracing full-bloods and grades. Mr. W. was the originator of the famous "Sumner County Cashmere Importing and Breeding Company," and there are few Cashmeres in the West that did not originally come from his flock.

Our thanks are due Mrs. Sue McCarty and Mr. John B. Baker, for their interest in getting us a club of subscribers at Dalton, Georgia.

Brief Mention.

SPRINGFIELD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Some days since we had a conversation with Mr. Ed. Davidson, the efficient President of the Washington County Agricultural Society, in which we were pleased to learn that it is determined to hold a fair at Springfield next year, and that a meeting to further this object has already been held. Another meeting is called for Monday, the 18th inst., when the Society will be reorganized. There are many wealthy and public-spirited farmers in Washington county, and the Springfield fairs have usually been among the most pleasant and successful of any held in the State.

NEW YORK AND KENTUCKY PETROLEUM COMPANY.—We have received the prospectus of this Company, containing a brief history of its geological progress.

The capital stock of the Company is \$500,000, divided in \$100,000 shares of \$5 each.

We notice the following list of officers:

Edgar M. Crawford, President.
John J. Rockeville, Vice president.
A. D. Engler, Treasurer and Secretary.
Lewis P. Griffith, General Superintendent.

SOMETHING NEW IN MANUFACTURES.—A man in Scotland is building a cotton mill to be worked by mouse power. He has succeeded in training mice to work in a sort of treadmill, and the net profits of the labors of a single mouse amounts to six shillings (or a dollar and a half) per annum. He intends to have ten thousand mouse mills in operation, and, after paying all expenses, expects to realize from ten to twelve thousand dollars per annum.—[Exchange.]

We have heard of Wall street being moved by bulls and bears, and have known some printing offices to be worked by rats, but never before heard of machinery worked by mouse power.

Hereafter we shall give more attention and space to market reports and strictly commercial matters.

There has been left for exhibition at our editorial rooms a patent Movable-head Barrel, to which we invite the attention of those interested. We shall notice it at greater length when we shall have heard the judgment of parties more capable of judging of its advantages. Upon a casual examination, it seems to us to possess merits which more than counterbalance the small increase of price above the ordinary Barrel.

We would direct especial attention to some interesting facts concerning the new enterprise of the Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company, presided over by the well-known, Mr. J. W. Stokes. This establishment will soon be in the full tide of success, and we have no doubt will prove a valuable auxiliary towards building up the furniture trade of Louisville.

BURNING GAS FOR FUEL.—In our paper of the 2nd, a correspondent mentioned that the Croesus Company were making arrangements to test the practicability of burning the gas escaping from their wells as fuel in their engine. We now learn they have made the experiment with entire success, and that for the past week gas has furnished the only fuel used for their engine.

"The Paducah Evening Register" is the title of an excellent little daily that comes to us from the metropolis of "Jackson's Purchase." We are pleased with this evidence of the prosperity of a city where we, (the senior,) spent five or six years, and around which linger some of our most pleasant memories.

The "Hope Woollen Mills" of Brownell & Co., corner Jefferson and Campbell streets, have proved a successful branch of manufactures, and one much needed in our city. We shall publish a detailed notice of this establishment in a short time.

A letter from W. H. Hays, containing some interesting facts respecting the oil regions round about Creelboro, was received too late for insertion in this issue. It will appear in our next.

We are pleased to be able to state that our circulation is daily increasing, and that there is not a Southern State to which we do not weekly send hundreds of copies of the Gazette.

We learn that there is an exhibition at the Agricultural Works of Munn & Co., corner of Eighth and Green streets, a new and improved Cotton Planter. Those interested would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Our thanks are due Hon. C. S. TODD for the interesting article contributed to this number, upon "The farming interests of Daviess County." We hope he will favor us with other contributions from his gifted pen.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING.—We refer country and city dealers in clothing and furnishing goods to the card of Jones & Tapp, whose store is located at No. 529 Main street, up stairs.

CLOTHING.—Merchants wanting goods in this line will find the salerooms of JONES & TAPP well stocked, and the prices as low as those of any Eastern house.

The Everett House, New York—one of the best hotels in that city—rents for \$40,000. This seems "tall," but it is \$5,000 less than Mr. Kean pays per year for the Louisville Hotel.

For SALE.—A few choice Pigs—a cross between the Berkshire and Suffolk—at \$20 per pair. Address this office, or J. D. Bondurant & Co.

ENQUIRY.—A friend desires to purchase a pair of Beagle dogs. Who can supply them?

The Memphis mails arrive via the Nashville Railroad.

Commercial Statistics of Chile.

Commerce with England.

Imports	: : :	\$ 8,201,638
Exports	: : :	15,913,295
Transit	: : :	1,807,236
Total	: : :	\$ 25,922,169

Imports from Great Britain	Exports to Chile	Total
\$ 4,431,075	\$ 4,273,319	\$ 8,706,494
5,964,660	5,764,565	11,729,225
6,104,256	9,555,869	15,660,135
8,201,638	15,913,295	24,114,933

Value of merchandise deposited in the Custom-house stores on the 31st of December, 1864.

Great Britain	France	Germany	United States	Spain	Other countries	Total
\$ 13,068,358	6,850,887	2,940,381	2,513,671	653,471	6,644,189	\$ 32,670,895
\$ 4,431,075	5,964,660	6,104,256	8,201,638	8,201,638	15,913,295	

Total : : : : : : \$ 32,670,895

Value of the Chilean Commercial Movement.

Imports	: : :	\$ 18,867,365
Exports	: : :	27,242,853
Transit	: : :	4,518,089
Coast trade	: : :	28,896,783

Total : : : : : : \$ 79,255,090

Besides the valuable direct trade with England, Chile maintains extensive commerce with many of the English Colonies. During this year Chile has supplied Australia and New Zealand with 85 cargoes (about 50,000 tons) of flour and wheat. Had it not been for the proximity and ability of Chile to supply the deficiency in Australia, very high prices must have ruled there, and sufferings have been entailed on the working classes from the scarcity of bread.

IN Bureau County, Illinois, there is a farmer who has 8,000 acres under cultivation, employs eighty horses in the work, has one field of wheat, 1,350 acres sown, every acre of which can be seen from a certain point. The owner of this farm came from Merrimac, near Nashua, N. H. But he is so westernized, that unless he told it, no one would guess he came from New England. There is another farm, owned by J. P. Alexander, in Morgan County, Illinois. It consists of 80,000 acres, and not an acre of waste or poor land on the whole premises. This year he had 18,000 acres in corn, 15,000 head of hogs, and 32,000 head of cattle feeding in his pastures. He made \$175,000 last year on his stock alone.

IN Ironton, Mo., on the 2d, a meeting was held which appointed a committee to report a plan of organization for an association to assist in encouraging the development of the resources of Iron county.

In the year 1860, the production of domestic wool was 55,020,639 pounds, of foreign about 35,000,000 pounds, making a total supply of 90,000,000

Business Directory.

Agricultural Warehouses.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO., 95 Main St., between 3d & 4th, south side. J. D. BONDURANT & CO., '05 Main St. bet. 3d & 4th, north side. BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY, 112 Main St., bet. 3d & 4th.

Auction & Commission.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Main bet. 5th & 6th.

Architects.

BRADSHAW & BRO., 64 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.

STANCLIFF & VOGDES, Hamilton block, cor. Main & 6th.

Boots & Shoes.

INGALLS & CO., 165 Main St., bet. 4th & 5th.

PIATT & ALLEN, 154 W. Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

LOW & WHITNEY, 140 W. Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

L. L. WARREN & CO., 610 Main, bet. 6th & 7th.

LISHY, WHITE & COCHRAN, 214 W. Main, next cor. 6th.

M. C. BUXTBAUM & CO., Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

SUTCLIFF, OWEN & WOOD, 189 north side Main.

Boiler Makers.

JOHN PEARCE, Eain, bet. 11th & 12th.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Main, bet. 12th & 13th south side.

Commission.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO., 157 W. Main.

GEO. W. WICKS, 102 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.

STINE & CO., 69 Main Street.

Cement Manufacturers.

SCOWDEN, RHORER & CO., 4th, bet. Main and river.

Coal Dealers.

CHARLES MILLER, 4th bet. Main & river.

Crockery.

GODSHAW, F. L. EXNER & CO., W. Main bet. 6th & 7th.

Carpets, Oil Cloths.

W. H. McKNIGHT, 114 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.

F. G. MATHERS & Co., 106 Ma(n), bet. 3d & 4th.

Carrigges.

C. BRADLEY, Main, bet. Preston & Jack'n.

I. F. STONE, near s. e. cor. Main and 1st.

BAKER & RUBEL, Main bet. Brook & Floyd.

HORACE GOOCH, Jef- ferson, bet. 3d & 4th.

Clothing.

SCOTT, DAVIDSON & CO., s. w. cor. Main & 6th.

JONES & TAPP, 200 Main St.

KAHN & WOLF, n. e. cor. Main & 5th.

HARRIS, N. A. H. M. & ROSENAU, n. w. cor. Main & 5th.

Dry Goods.

T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN, 217 W. Main.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO., 185 W. Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO., 193 Main St.

TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH, 265 West Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

CARTER & BRO., n. e. cor. 6th & Main.

JOS. T. TOMPKINS, 6th St., bet. Main & Market.

D. B. LEIGHT & CO., 253 Main.

A. ANDERSON, Mc- CAMPBELL & CO., Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

WM. KRISHABER Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

S. ULMAN & CO., Main bet. 4th & 5th.

J. VON BORRIES & CO., 163 Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

E. HELLMAN & SONS Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

SMITH & WADE, 271 Main, north side.

Drugs & Chemicals.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO., 515 Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

EDWIN MORRIS & CO., 197, W. Main.

J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 154 Main, bet. 4th & 5th.

HENRY CHAMBERS & CO., Main, bet. 3d & 4th.

WILSON & PETER, 141 Main, bet. 4th & 5th.

Express Companies.

A. D. A. S' EXPRESS, 6th, bet. Main & Market.

Fancy Goods, No- tions, &c.

H. S. BUCKNER, Main bet. 5th & 6th.

PORTER & FAIRFAX, 190 Main.

R. BROWN & CO., 199 Main.

E. KLAUBER & CO., 77, 5th, bet. Main & Market.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO., 186, s. side Main.

HAINES, NEAL & CO., Main, bet. 7th & 8th.

Foundries.

DAVIES & CO., 338, cor. 9th & Main.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL Co., Main bet. 5th & Bullitt.

JULIUS BARBAROUX cor. Floyd & Washington.

PEARSON, AIKIN & CO., 490 Main, bet. 12th & 13th, n. side.

DENNIS LONG, Main, bet. 9th & 10th.

Furniture.

BRADSHAW & BRO., 64 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.

STANCLIFF & VOGDES, Hamilton block, cor. Main & 6th.

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Carrigges.

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I. F. STONE, near s. e. cor. Main and 1st.

BAKER & RUBEL, Main bet. Brook & Floyd.

HORACE GOOCH, Jef- ferson, bet. 3d & 4th.

Clothing.

SCOTT, DAVIDSON & CO., s. w. cor. Main & 6th.

JONES & TAPP, 200 Main St.

KAHN & WOLF, n. e. cor. Main & 5th.

HARRIS, N. A. H. M. & ROSENAU, n. w. cor. Main & 5th.

Dry Goods.

T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN, 217 W. Main.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO., 185 W. Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO., 193 Main St.

TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH, 265 West Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

CARTER & BRO., n. e. cor. 6th & Main.

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D. B. LEIGHT & CO., 253 Main.

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S. ULMAN & CO., Main bet. 4th & 5th.

J. VON BORRIES & CO., 163 Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

E. HELLMAN & SONS Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

SMITH & WADE, 271 Main, north side.

Drugs & Chemicals.

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E. KLAUBER & CO., 77, 5th, bet. Main & Market.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO., 186, s. side Main.

HAINES, NEAL & CO., Main, bet. 7th & 8th.

Plow Manufacturer's. BENJ. F. AVERY, cor. 15th and Main. **Saddlery, &c.** J. T. SMITH & CO., 220 Main.

Sheet Iron Workers. JOHN CROSS Main, bet. 5th and 6th.

Steamboat Agents. CLARK & FULTON, Main bet. 9th and 10th.

Spokes & Hubs. M. LEOPOLD & CO., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.

Tobacco. D. SPALDING & SON, Chapel, bet. Main and Market.

Stoves, &c. FRANCHEL & ELLER, 158 Main.

Woolen Mills—Hope. BROWNE & CO., office 69 Main.

IRON MERCHANTS. Agents for

The New Albany Rolling Mill,

Dry Goods.

N. BAMBERGER,
New York.
N. BLOOM,
L. BAMBERGER, } Louisville.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN
AND
DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,**

193 Main St. north side,
(OLD NO. 524.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. SLEVIN, R. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIN.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.**

Old No. 606 Main Street, New No. 217
Main Street,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOW RECEIVING, LARGE SUPPLIES
OF SEASONABLE

**FANCY & STAPLE
Goods,**

To which we invite the attention of
the Trade.

J. A. CARTER. J. G. CARTER.

CARTER & BROTHER,

JOBBERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS.

Cor. Sixth & Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. M. ROBINSON, C. T. SUTFIELD, B. F. KARSNER.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS!

Notions, &c.

No. 185 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Commission.

**UNITED STATES BONDED
WAREHOUSE.**

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO
GENERAL

COMMISSION

AND

**FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,**

157 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton &
Flax Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and
Candle Manufactories; Malt, Hops &
Barley; Imported and Domestic Wines
and Liquors.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
all kinds of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS & PRODUCE

We make liberal advances on consignments, and fill
orders promptly.

GEO. W. WICKS

(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)

TOBACCO & COTTON

FACTOR,

AND DEALER IN

BAGGING AND ROPE,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton
Yarns, &c.

102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dry Goods.

W. J. TAPP,
of Florence, Ala.
THOS. J. TAPP,
late of Chamberlin & Tapp.

E. W. KENNEDY,
of Florence, Ala.
Ed. P. WALSH,
of Kentucky.

TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OP

**DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.**

265 WEST (old No. 712) MAIN ST.

Between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Groceries.

E. A. GARDNER.

C. H. GARDNER.

GARDNER & CO.

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Teas, To-
bacco, Fish, Nails, Cordage,
Shot, Lead, Paper, Wood-
en Ware, &c.

196 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Groceries.

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,

**WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

143 MAIN STREET

Between Fourth and Fifth.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SUNDRIES.

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE;
25 hds. Cuba and P. R. Sugar;
50 bbls. Ex. C. do.
60 bbls. Crushed and Gran. do.
30 casks E. Soda;
250 kegs Nails, assorted;
250 packages Mackerel;
30 boxes Codfish;
100 packages Syrup.

For sale by A. H. & W. O. GARDNER.

INDIGO, MADDER, ALUM, EPSOM
SALT, COPPERAS, EXT. LOGWOOD, PEPPER, SPICE, WOOD-
EN WARE, BROOMS, TEA, TOBACCO, GLASS, CORDAGE, TWINE,
PAPER, BLACKING-BRUSHES, PEPPER SAUCE, CATSUP, GROUND
SPICES. For sale by A. H. & W. O. GARDNER.

Nov. 25—1y

GEO. W. MORRIS,

WHOLESALE

GROCER,

AND

DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits,

NO. 36,

West side Third Street,

BELLOW MAIN,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TUCK, DAVIS & CO.

GROCERS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

322 MAIN STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

R. W. Tuck,
J. G. Davis,
A. P. Tuck.

JACOB F. WELLER,

WHOLESALE

GROCER,

NO. 99 West Main Street,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

**LOUISVILLE
GLASS WORKS.**

J. A. KRACK & CO.,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
VIALS, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, JARS,
TUMBLERS, GOBLETS, AND
COAL OIL LAMPS AND TRIMMINGS.

Sale rooms on Main above 4th St., N. Side.

Factories cor. Clay and Franklin Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Nov. 25—1y

Agricultural.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO
furnish the following Goods at the lowest cash
prices:

The best Two and Four Horse
Wagons made.

PLOWS

(Cast and Steel.)

STRAW CUTTERS,
CORN SHELLERS,
Sugar Mills, Burr Mills, Cider
Mills, Corn Mills, Threshers
and Mowers, all sizes.

Mendenhall's Looms, Washing Machines
Riding Cultivators, Cotton Gins, Spinning
Jennys, Watt's Patent Spinning
Wheels and Reels.

Cement, Plaster, White Sand, Lime.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.
MAIN, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STS.
Louisville, Nov. 25—tf

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.
Louisville, Ky.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND
are offering to purchasers, both wholesale and re-
tail, at the very lowest cash prices—

Grass Seeds.

5000 bushels Red Clover,
3000 bushels Timothy,
3000 bushels Blue Grass,
3000 bushels Orchard Grass,
3000 bushels Red Top or Herds
Grass,

1000 bushels Hungarian,
1000 bushels Millet,
1000 bushels Hemp Seed,

Garden Seeds.

We have a large stock of genuine
Garden Seeds, growth of
1865, which we are offering in
bulk or neatly put up in papers,
at low prices.

We have also a large stock of Landreth's Garden Seeds, which
we are selling at regular prices.
Send for a Catalogue.

IMPLEMENT.

WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORT-
MENT of Implements in store, embracing nearly
every thing required for cultivating the soil. We have
been engaged in selling Farm Implements and Machinery
for the last 15 years, and buyers can always rely on
getting those which have proven themselves the most suc-
cessful after the most thorough trials.

Our stock consists in part of the following:

B. F. Avery's Cast Iron Plows,
Indianapolis Steel Plows, Cincinnati
Steel Plows, Cast Steel Plows, Cotton
Scrapers, Harrows, Cultivators, Rid-
ing Cultivators.

Cummings' Cutting Box, Sand-
ford's Cutting Box, Flour City Cutting
Box, Rochester Cutting Box,

Virginia Corn Sheller, Box or
Western Sheller, Hominy Mills, Cot-
ton Gins,

Portable Drag Saws (the best), &c.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

LIME, CEMENT, &c.

We offer the following at the lowest cash prices:

1000 bbls Cement, 5000 bbls White
Lime, 1000 bbls Calcined Plaster,
500 bbls White Sand.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. G. Dodge & Co. and Brinly, Dodge & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

BRINLY'S PATENT

PLOWS,

CULTIVATORS & IMPLEMENTS

THE KENTUCKY WASHER
AND WRINGER,

GOODRICH'S PATENT SOR-

GHUM EVAPORATOR,

AND

J. G. Dodge's

Clothing.

CHAR. C. JONES.

PRES. H. TAPP.

JONES & TAPP,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
NO. 200,
MAIN STREET,
Louisville, Ky.

SCOTT, DAVISON
& CO.,

Manufacturers
AND JOBBERS
OF
FINE

CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,

Corner Sixth & Main sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactury 317 Bread Street, Newark, N. J.

Dec. 9-1y.

Hats and Caps.**HATS & CAPS!**

Superior Inducements Offered!

THOMPSON & EDELEN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS
AND
ESTRAW GOODS,

189 WEST MAIN STREET,

(Between Fifth and Sixth.)

Are this day, (Dec. 1st), receiving and opening one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Ladies',

Gents',

Boys' and

Childrens'

HATS AND CAPS

Ever brought to this market. Purchasing for cash, directly from the manufacturer, we are prepared to defy competition.

Buyers are respectively invited to call and examine our stock.

Orders promptly filled and shipped, and instructions strictly followed.

Remember the number,

189 West Main Street.

THOMPSON & EDELEN.

Dec. 9-1y.

Hats and Caps.

ALEX. CRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods,

AND

LADIES' FURS,

218 Main Street,

2d door East of Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

E. HIRSCH.

M. FLEXNER.

HIRSCH & FLEXNER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

HATS, CAPS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

New No. 169,

(OLD NO. 502.)

Northwest Corner 5th & Main Streets, up Stairs,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 9-1y.

J. W. HEETER.

T. C. CHAUDOIN.

HEETER & CHAUDOIN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURS.

CALL ATTENTION OF MER-

chants generally to their large stock of
Mens' Fur and Cassimere Hats,
Mens' Wool Hats,
Boys' " "
Men's Cloth, Velvet and Cassimere Caps,
Mens' Fur Caps,
Boys' Cloth, Cassimere and Velvet Caps,
Ladies' and Misses Trimmed Hats,
And a good assortment of

LADIES' FURS!

We buy our goods directly from the Manufacturers and believe we can sell you all the goods in our line as cheap as you can buy them in any market in this country. Call and see us when you come to Louisville, and we will satisfy you that you can make money by buying your goods of

HEETER & CHAUDOIN,
198 Main St., bet. Fifth & Sixth, South side,
(Old No. 527.)

Wm. F. Osborn,

72 Main St., between Second and Third,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HATS and CAPS,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

AND

LADIES' FURS.

I HAVE A SPECIAL DEPART-

ment fitted up expressly for the display of Furs. My

stock is very large, embracing the finest Minks, Fitch,

Squirrel, Martin, and all the medium grades. Also,

Ladies' Fur Trimmed Hoods,

Carriage and Lap Robes.

ALL AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES, AT WHOLE-

SALE OR RETAIL.

WM. F. OSBORN,

72 Main Street, between Second & Third.

Hats and Caps.**HATS & CAPS,**

AND

LADIES' FURS,

The Largest Stock

IN THE CITY!

FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH,

By the Dozen or Case, at

Prather & Smith's,

160 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec 16 y

J. C. DONOMY,

Kentucky.

C. W. HITCHCOCK,

Tennessee.

J. C. Dohoney & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

255 MAIN STREET,

(North side, Second Door below Seventh, Up Stairs.)

Louisville, Ky.

Paper.**FALLS CITY PAPER MILLS,**

Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Washington St., above First,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Plate, Collar, Fine Book,
Music and News Paper.**

Highest cash price paid for Rags, Rope, Cotton Waste,

Old Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, &c., &c.

P. S.—Address all communications to Falls City Paper Mills.

New Wholesale

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

290 MAIN STREET,

South side, between Seventh and Eighth

LOUISVILLE, KY.

William Cromeys,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

BONNET BOARDS

Binder's Boards, Card Boards,

ENVELOPES,

Printing Inks, &c.

HAVING HAD NEARLY TWENTY

years experience in this branch of business, I feel

confident I can make it to the interest of all persons

buying Paper to examine my stock before making their

purchases.

Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt

attention.

Highest market price in Cash paid for

Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.

GUNPOWDER.

WILLIAM CROMEY,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

ORIENTAL AND UTAH

GUNPOWDER,

No. 290 MAIN STREET,

Bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of

Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Pow-

der and Safety-Fuse

ALWAYS ON HAND & FOR SALE

Millinery.**BIG****REDUCTION!****Millinery Goods,****CLOAKS,****AND****FANCY GOODS**

0

Until January 1st, we will continue to sell our stock of

Goods as cheap as any house in the trade, and from the

bottom of any bill of \$2,000 we will

Deduct 20 per cent.

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From any bill of \$1,000, we will

Deduct 10 per cent.

From any bill of \$500, we will

Deduct 5 per cent.

I

And from any bill averaging more or less than either of

the above amounts, we will make a

Corresponding Discount.

S

The majority of all our stock is STAPLE, FRESH, EX-

CELLENT VALUE, desirable for any season of the year,

and

A Good Investment

For any one wishing to make good use of their surplus

capital.

&

We have an excellent variety of Cloaks of the

Latest Designs,

From the cheapest material to the richest velvet. They

are all of our own manufacture, and are as good value as

can be found anywhere.

C

Our stock of

RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES,

HEAD-NETS, CLOAKS, OR-

NAMENTS, BUTTONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

And many other varieties were all BOUGHT FOR THIS

MARKET, and the purchases of those who examine them

are the best evidences of their style and value. One

principal reason why we offer those extra inducements, is

that we are going to move to another store next month,

but the other, and greatest reason is, that we NEED THE

MONEY.

O

We advised our customers on the 10th inst., that we

had receipts made out in full of their accounts with us,

and requested them to send to us for them—just as we ex-

pected, they have faithfully commenced doing so, and

from